

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
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9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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and many other problems be solved. And there is no other way. Whichever you are, employer or employee, be sure this is your only hope. Not "what the other party is to me," but "what am I to him," should be everybody's first and principal concern. It is not how unreasonably he has acted, or how hard he is to please, but what have I done or overlooked that has reacted thus upon him. Concentrating attention upon the attitude of Number One unravels the knot by its only get-at-able end, and grievances disappear as if by magic. It is the only panacea. Sometimes the medicine seems very hard to swallow, but every time it is taken manfully another fibre is built in moral character, and capacity for business or social service is increased.

Continental Propaganda.

"Should at least one common topic be agreed upon for discussion in every Institute in the United States and Canada during the coming year?" Such was the title of a paper read on November 13th before the American Farmers' Institute Convention at Columbus, Ohio, by Geo. A. Putnam, of Toronto. After discussing the pros and cons, Mr. Putnam concluded by doubting the wisdom of such a campaign extended over a whole continent, but expressed his belief in it for a limited territory, citing, in support of this opinion, the bacon-hog propaganda, prosecuted ten or twelve years ago in Ontario, which had the effect of revolutionizing in a few years the type of hog produced throughout a whole Province.

Mr. Putnam wisely pointed out the danger of overproduction if effort should be concentrated upon one phase of husbandry throughout a wide area. By way of offset, he suggested some sort of check upon production, timely advice regarding marketing, and establishment of co-operation among various centers in seeking out new mar-

kets and placing goods upon old ones to the producers' advantage.

As most likely subjects for a concerted continental campaign, the speaker proposed topics in which underlying principles were the important features for consideration, as educational topics, good roads construction, conservation of soil moisture, health topics, and matters concerning the social life of the community, such as rural telephones, libraries, and transportation.

My Most Profitable Mistake.

The strongest plume in wisdom's pinion
Is the memory of past folly.—Coleridge.

We quite agree with Peter McArthur's criticism that too much stress is commonly laid upon success in bulletins of the Experiment Stations, and even in "The Farmer's Advocate." We must say that, for our own part, we endeavor to avoid giving such ground for offence, but it would seem that, for all our pains, we sometimes discourage by holding up the rarely attainable, thus exciting in the average reader's mind a sort of mild wonder, but too often failing to incite him to action. If we have been guilty in this regard, we hasten to make amends, for we certainly believe strongly in the value of experience that warns by its failures, besides stimulating by its successes. We have, accordingly, concluded to institute a somewhat novel essay competition. We propose to offer prizes for the best, most candid, and most helpful and instructive letter upon the subject, "My Most Profitable Mistake." We intend, in our accounts of operations on "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, to tell not only of success, but of failures, and we would like our readers to encourage us by setting an example in this respect. It is a good thing to admit failures frankly, and to see the humorous side of them, if possible. We do not wish to elicit a string of bitter complaints against fortune, but a frank relation of failures, told with whatever seasoning of humor may occur to the author's mind. Letters in this competition must conform to ordinary composition rules, must not exceed 800 words, must be in our

HORSES.

Keep the stallion well groomed and in good condition throughout the winter, that he may be in the best of fit when the breeding season approaches.

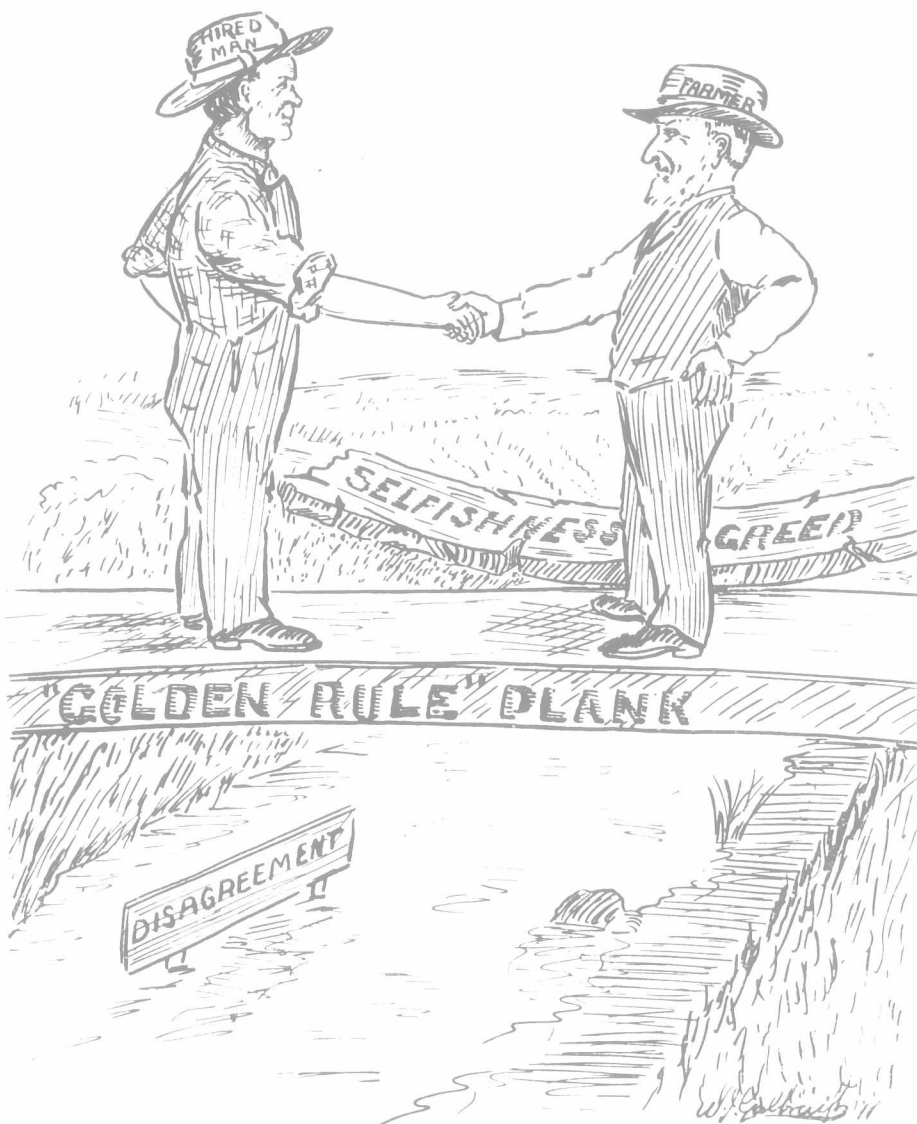
With suitable roughage for horse-feeding very scarce, the problem of keeping a number of idle horses over winter becomes more serious. For horses which have gone into winter quarters in good condition, little more than a good maintenance ration is required. If they are thin, they should be fed a little better until they have gained in flesh, but winter feeding, to be economical, requires roughage in fair quantity. Hay is very high-priced, and a little good clean oat straw might be used to good advantage in its stead, provided a trifle more grain is fed. Straw, however, is also scarce on many farms, and to prevent waste it would likely be advisable to cut the hay and straw. In this way they could be mixed, and a little grain added would make a very good ration.

The scarcity of hay and straw may necessitate the feeding of silage to horses on many farms on which silos are situated this winter. Some care is necessary in feeding silage to horses. Too large quantities should be avoided, and where at all possible it should only be fed in conjunction with hay or straw. They should be accustomed to it gradually. Moldy silage should never be fed to horses. It has been known to cause death from paralysis of the throat. Only the very best silage should be used for this purpose, and it must be fed in moderation to animals not accustomed to its use.

Wintering Horses on Pasture.

A press notice of the United States Department of Agriculture, referring to the wintering of horses, states that the custom of running horses out on pasture during the winter is the common one on the range in most sections of the South, and to a certain extent in the corn belt. It is rare, however, in localities such as New England, where the winters are cold. The greatest obstacle to profitable animal husbandry in New England is the necessity to feed and shelter live stock during the long winter period. The Department of Agriculture has found this a constantly increasing bill of expense at the Morgan Horse Farm, near Middlebury, Vt., and is devising means to reduce it to a minimum. In 1910, cheap barns, costing \$500 each, were built in three pastures, each barn having a door in each end, and two having a door in one side, facing either south or east. Hay storage is overhead, and grain storage at one end. A hay manger runs along the inside of the back wall, and a grain trough is outside. One or all of the doors are open all the time, and plenty of bedding is provided.

The yearling fillies and the brood mares were given these accommodations during the winter of 1910, the brood mares being brought up to the main stables about three weeks before they were due to foal. The first winter's trial was completely satisfactory. The horses had a bed which was roomy, always dry, and free from draughts, and were free to come and go as they wished. No colds or coughs were observed. The horses were undoubtedly better for their winter's outing. The cost of stabling was cut from \$2 to \$1 per head per month, and the cost of attendance from \$3 to \$1 per head; it is possible still further to reduce the latter charge by increasing the number of animals on the pastures. The horses ate practically



A Good Footing for Both.

office by December 23rd, and should relate some experience which taught a valuable lesson. Three prizes will be offered, namely, \$8.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00, for first, second and third best letters. Entries may or may not be accompanied by the author's photograph. Mark the manuscript, "Essay Competition."

Don't fail to read the Special Renewal Offer, announced elsewhere in this issue. It will be sure to interest you.